

The Virginia Journal

ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA
CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. III.)

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1786.

(No. 130.)

John McClenachan,

At his store on Gilpin's wharf, has for sale, by wholesale and retail, for cash or produce, OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS, WEST-INDIA and NEW-ENGLAND RUM, GIN in cases, MOLASSES, old COGNAC BRANDY, old MADERA and TENERIFF WINES, LOAF and MUSCOVADO SUGARS, HYSOON TEA, COFFEE, ALLSPICE, LIVERPOOL CHINA and QUEEN'S-WARE, SHIPS ANCHORS and CABLES, SMALL CORDAGE assorted, BAR-IRON, GERMAN STEEL, PITCH, TAR and TURPENTINE, a few barrels of well cured HER-RINGS, &c.

Alexandria, July 20, 1786.

THE Subscribers have on hand between 400 and £500 first cost of GOODS, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms at twelve months credit; they will also rent the LOT and HOUSE they now occupy to any person inclinable to purchase the goods.—The stand, either for the wet or dry goods business is well known to be equal, if not superior, to any in Charles County.—They also request that those indebted to them, will come and discharge their respective balances, or settle their accounts by bank or note, on the first day of September, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

SIMMS and DYSON.

Allen's Fresh, July 3, 1786.

On Friday the 28th instant, will be sold by public vendue, at the dwelling-house of the late Mr. John Bryce,

SUNDRY MERCHANDISE and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; also, a NEGRO WENCH, and a GIRL about 9 years of age.

All persons having claims against the estate of JOHN BRYCE, deceased, are desired to bring them in duly attested; and those indebted to it, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be granted.

ROBERT BRYCE,

WILLIAM WILSON,

Administrators.

Alexandria, July 20, 1786.

ALL persons having any demands against the copartnership of JAMES KIRK and BENJAMIN BOWDON are desired to bring in their claims to the surviving partner that they may be liquidated and settled; and all persons who are indebted to the said copartnership are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be sued without further notice.

Alexandria, June 8, 1786.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD, if taken in the State of Virginia, if in any other of the United States of America, TWENTY DOLLARS.



RAN away from the Subscriber living at Newington in Fairfax County, about 10 miles from Alexandria, on Monday the 10th instant, a small Negro man, named IMMANUEL, a weaver by trade, about 25 years of age, by his looks appears

younger than he really is, his back and arms much scarred with the whip, proceeding from his uncommon villainy; he chews tobacco, and I believe carried but few clothes with him; he is sprightly and active at any kind of business when he pleases, and has rather a staring look with his eyes, particularly when surprised.—The above reward shall be punctually paid by the Subscriber on the delivery of said Negro at Newington, or on a certificate of his being in any gaol safe that I may get him on proper application.

RICHARD CHICHESTER.

July 20, 1786.

To be sold for crop tobacco, on credit,

THAT elegant seat called SHUTER'S-HILL; also a LOT of land at Colchester, both the property of the late John Mills, Esq; sold to us by his administrators at public sale on the 18th inst. on the terms of their advertisement of the 9th of February. The lot at Colchester is well situated for business, and has on it a large convenient storehouse, with a counting and lodging room in it, and a good cellar under it; also a kitchen, stable, &c.

The dwelling-house, cellar, out-houses, &c. at Shuter's-Hill are all conveniently planned for any family. The situation is healthy and delightful, commanding an extensive view up and down the river Potomack, over a beautiful plain below the house, upon the town of Alexandria, and over into Maryland, upon the many beautiful seats on that side the river. The house does not stand more than a mile, if so much, from the town; the lot of land contains nearly twenty acres, and may with the greatest ease be made to produce an abundance of vegetables, fruits, hops and such articles for market as will always command ready-money in Alexandria.

HOGE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, April 27, 1786.

WHEREAS the late house of Caspar Voght and Company, now Voght and Sieveking, of Hamburg, have heretofore had some engagements and commercial transactions with a certain P. Penet, late of Hamburg, and whereas it has been reported, and indirect means have been used to gain credit to the report, that the said P. Penet was a partner of that house, and that they are consequently liable for any debts which may have been, in the way of trade, contracted by him in any of the States on this continent; therefore, lest any person should be deceived, and induced by such report to credit the said P. Penet, it is hereby publicly made known and declared, that the said Penet never was at any time a partner of that house, and that any stipulation or agreements which the same house may have heretofore made with the said Penet, were only entered into for the particular purposes mentioned in the same, but do not, nor were they ever meant or intended to constitute the said Penet their partner, and the agreement itself having been long since violated by Mr. Penet, is thereby become a mere nullity; and the said Caspar Voght and Company now Voght and Sieveking, of Hamburg, do hereby, in the most positive and unequivocal terms, disavow and totally disclaim all and every act and transaction whatsoever, which the said Penet, may already have done, or may hereafter attempt to do, as partner of their house.

The public at large are hereby warned to take notice of the premises, and not to give the least faith or credit to any agreements, or copies of agreements, formerly made by the said Caspar Voght and Company, now Voght and Sieveking, of Hamburg, with the said Penet, the same being through his default totally null and void to all intents and purposes whatever.

The above publication is made at the desire of Messrs. Voght and Sieveking, in their letter to me of the 6th of February, 1786.

CHARLES GHEQUIERE.

Baltimore, May 25, 1786.



STOLEN or strayed from the commons of Alexandria about two weeks ago, a dark BAY HORSE, full 16 hands high, 6 years old, has no particular marks, a large head, long ears, dead eyes, switch tail, and moves heavy with a kind of ambling pace.—Whoever brings said horse to the Subscriber, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward and reasonable charges paid.

JAMES McKENNA.

Alexandria, July 18, 1786.

To be sold on the premises, at public vendue, on Thursday the 27th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THE Subscriber's dwelling PLANTATION, containing 200 acres or thereabouts, lying in Prince-George's County, on the waters of Goose-Creek, within 3 miles of George-Town, on which is a quantity of ready-made meadow.—Also, part of TWO TRACTS of LAND, lying in Montgomery County, containing 130 acres, being on the waters of Rock-Creek, and within 5 miles of George-Town. There is a small plantation on the said land, and it is allowed by good judges to have a good mill seat on it.—Also, 30 acres of LAND in said County, lying near the former one, on which is a small tenement.—I shall not say much of the improvements of the above lands, as no person will purchase without viewing the premises, which may be shewn them any time before the day of sale, and the terms of sale will then be made known.

EDWARD V. HARBIN.

July 10, 1786.

A NEGRO MAN WANTED.

ANY person having a Negro Man for sale or can be well recommended for honesty and industry, and who has been accustomed to wait at table and can attend a horse, may hear of a purchaser or employer, by applying at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, July 20, 1786.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

STRAYED from the commons of this town, a few days ago, a BLACK HORSE, about 15 hands high, both hind feet white, a small star in his forehead and branded on his near left shoulder with the letter R.—Whoever delivers him to the Subscriber shall have the above reward.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

Alexandria, July 12, 1786.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Subscriber, after much trouble and expence, has fitted up and completed the SPRING-GARDENS, a moderate walk from Alexandria, convenient for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, where they will meet with good attendance on the most reasonable terms, and where tea and other entertainments are provided on the shortest notice.

ABEL WILLIS.

Spring-Gardens, July 6, 1786.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOP the THIEF.



STOLEN from the pasture at Whetstone-Point, near this town, about the 12th day of June last, a SORREL HORSE, about 15½ hands high, supposed to be 8 years old, no perceivable brand, a switch tail, long neck, carries well when rode, has a small notch in the left ear near the top, the lower joints of his hind legs a little swelled, supposed to be a wind gall, was galled by the girth, has some white saddle marks, trots, walks and gallops tolerable well, goes well in a carriage, and had his fore legs cut below the knees, occasioned by leaping into a boat.—Whoever secures said horse and thief so as the horse be delivered to the Subscriber, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and for the horse, if in this State, FORTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the State THREE POUNDS and reasonable charges, paid by

DANIEL DEADY.

Baltimore, July 17, 1786.

LONDON, May 5.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 12.

So much has been said of the new Turkish Prophet Shiek Manfour, that some account of his tenets may not be unacceptable to the public. The doctrines of this man are the more readily accepted, as they entirely disengage the Mahometan religion from its many troublesome minutiae, and every thing that tends towards superstition; with regard to ablutions, they need not rigorously be attended to, but the Prophet recommends them, and no one is obliged to pray above three times a day, instead of five times, as the Alcoran enjoins, and no other form is requisite in the service than reading a chapter in the book of Mahomet, to the praise of God: the founder of the Turkish religion is no longer to have the honor of being invoked, nor is it necessary for the followers of the new Prophet to prostrate themselves towards Mecca, because God is present every where; in the Ramazan they may eat, drink, and smoke once a day; the women are not obliged to fast, nor the men under twenty years of age, or above sixty, but every one is strictly obliged to give alms; and those who from poverty cannot comply with this injunction are obliged to perform at least one act of mercy daily; wine may be drunk, but drunkenness is to be punished with one hundred strokes on the soles of the feet; the use of strong drinks is absolutely forbid; caravans may go annually to Mecca, but this journey is no longer to be looked upon as an act of religion; circumcision is not absolutely necessary, and those who have not undergone that operation shall be looked upon as true Mussulmen, if they zealously adhere to the new doctrine; every man shall be obliged to marry, and those who remain single at the age of twenty years shall pay one hundred piafters annually till they are married, which tribute is not to be dispensed with till they are sixty years of age, and the produce of it is to go to the relief of the infirm.

The followers of Shiek Manfour are farther allowed but one wife, and the union is to take place only before the Judge; the use and connections with slaves is abolished, but concubines are allowed, and their children acknowledged legitimate, and as capable of inheriting as other children, but to be permitted to have concubines a person must be lawfully married, and those who act contrary are to be severely punished.

All the men are to wear whiskers from the time they begin to grow, but the beard is to be a mark of honor, characteristic of fecundity, and not to be worn but by those who have children.

Husbands are enjoined to look upon them as companions, and not as slaves, to admit them to their tables and to their conversations, and that they be taught to read and write the language of the country.

The Prophet has also new ideas of Paradise, and assures the Turks, they will not find as many beautiful virgins there as Mahomet promises them; and that instead of the sensual pleasures which they suppose, Paradise will afford them mental ones, superior to any which can be imagined, which will continually add strength to the soul, extend its capacity and eternalize its enjoyments.

One of the favorite principles of Shiek Manfour and what he often repeats, is, that if a person is condemned to die, he ought to suffer with resignation; but if a tyrant demands the head of an innocent subject, and the latter in a cowardly manner gives himself up to the executioner, that he must expect nothing but the greatest torments in another life. Another of his favorite tenets is, that the people's first care should be to promote agriculture, as the noblest of all arts, the rise and support of all States.

The Prophet not only tolerates the Christians, but orders that they shall be respected, as the greatest assistance may be gained from them towards perfecting the arts and sciences. The Jews also deserve some consideration, as long as they carry on trade with honesty and without monopolizing.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 27.

By accounts from Berlin, dated the 4th, we learn, that the King of Prussia had been relieved from his late critical situation by abundant sweats, which had lasted some weeks, and which give hopes of still preserving that Monarch for some time. The Prince of Prussia was for two days in danger during the time that his Majesty was at the worst; the complaint of that Prince was an indigestion, which for 24 hours would not yield to any of the remedies administered, and which put the life of the presumptive heir to the crown in danger: But his Royal Highness is now perfectly recovered. The King arrived on the 4th at the castle of Sans Souci.

On the 22d the French Ambassador delivered a memorial to the States General, the purport of which was as follows: After renewing the assurances of the friendship of the King his master towards their High Mightinesses, and his attachment to the subsisting alliance, the Ambassador declares, that his Majesty wishes to see the abuses reformed which have occasioned internal dissensions in the Republic, and that he should be happy to see tranquility restor-

ed upon the true principles of the constitution of the Republic; that without pretending to meddle in the interior government of the Seven Provinces, his Majesty would, on the contrary, use his utmost endeavours to prevent their High Mightinesses from being troubled from without as well as from within.

A gentleman, recently arrived from Algiers, gives the following particulars: He says that the Algerines are very formidable at sea, that six of their frigates have lately sailed from that port, which are to cruise along the coast of Portugal, and about the Canary Islands. The largest of the above frigates mounts 44 guns, and they are exceeding fine vessels, built upon the European principle, and are manned with numerous crews of resolute fellows, who are daring, and fight desperately. He further adds, that the corsairs are continually bringing in prizes of different nations, and that they are extremely severe on their captives. He also says they have many thousands in slavery, amongst whom are a number of Americans, which they have taken since their separation from England; and unless the United States can find means to make peace with the Dey, whose imperious demands are very exorbitant, their trade up the Mediterranean, and also to other parts of Europe, will be totally annihilated.

N A S S A U. (New-Providence) June 3.

We are authorized to inform our readers, that letters of unquestionable authenticity, and of a recent date, are received here from London, which speak, in most positive terms, of government having determined on making this a FREE PORT, for the importation of foreign raw materials, provisions and lumber, duty free, including African productions of every species; and that such articles as can be admitted to entry in Great-Britain, may be re-exported from hence thither, in British bottoms, without being subjected to any duty or impost here; that no manufactured goods, or East-India productions, will be admitted from any other quarter than Great-Britain; that every necessary measure for making this a place of security will be immediately adopted; it being the intention of government to station a considerable naval and military force in these islands for that purpose, and for the effectual arrangement of the salt trade here and at Turks-Island.

July 1. On the 28th of May, his Most Christian Majesty's ship La Fayette arrived at Port-Royal, in Jamaica, with the customary notifications and compliments from Monsieur le Comte de St. Luzerne, the new Governor of St. Domingo, to Lieutenant-Governor Clarke.

The intelligence respecting the extension of FREE PORT is confirmed. Bermuda is to have the same privilege.

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.

We are informed a great Alarm has been lately spread through the Country of some unusual and fatal Disorder prevailing in Alexandria, to which sundry Names have been given, according to the Fancy of the different Reporters.—It may not therefore be unacceptable to our Readers to be informed of the real State of the Case, which we can do on the best Authority, having taken Pains to inquire into the present State of Health in Town for that purpose.—No Disorder has appeared here, except such as constantly attend the Summer and Fall Seasons in this Climate, nor are these to rise as they commonly are in two Years out of three at this Period of the Season.—A Fever, with bilious Symptoms, beginning with a chilly Fit, and having regular Intermissions or Remissions for a few Days, and then liable, if neglected, to become constant, is the prevailing Disorder of the present as well as every past Year, being the genuine Product of very hot, and especially of hot and moist Weather, and in no wise arising from or dependent on Infection.—It is sometimes attended with Circumstances of Danger, when the Stomach and Bowels are disordered to an uncommon Degree, as happened in the Case of two Negroes about six Weeks ago (then supposed to be poisoned) and of four others within this Fortnight, which are the only Instances of Fatality that have occurred here, and seemed to be the Consequence of great and unusual Irregularities committed by the Negroes themselves.—After making every Allowance for the love of the Marvellous and the present Dearth of News, it is strange to conceive, how a Tale so badly founded, could be so readily received, when the smallest Pains spent in inquiry would ascertain the Fact, that no Species of Disease has been seen here, but what is equally seen in every water Side and lowland Situation after a hot Season, and now prevails through the Country at least as much as in Town, in proportion to the respective Number of Inhabitants.

Advices from London as recent as the 8th of June mention the Death of the most noble Hugh Duke and Earl of Northumberland, Earl Percy, Baron Warkworth and Lovaine, &c. &c. in the 74th Year of his Age.—His Grace was attended by Sir Richard Baker; but his Malady baffled the Aid of Skill, as it was a Decay of Nature.

We hear from Falmouth, that on Tuesday the 18th Current, the Match so long depending between Daniel Payne, Esquire's GRAY HORSE FRAGMENT, and Anthony M-Kitrick, Esquire's, former HORSE CUB, and on which such numerous Bets were laid, was run over that Course, which, after a severe Contest was gained by CUB.—After the Race an elegant Entertainment was given in a Booth, built near the Ground for the Purpose.

Extract from the London Price Current, dated June 2, 1786.

Tobacco, Maryland Yellow, from 1/10 to 1/12.—Ditto Middling Ditto, from 1/8 to 1/8 1/2.—Virginia Ditto, York River, from 1/8 to 1/10.—James River Ditto, Ditto.—Strip Leaf Ditto, from 1/9 1/2 to 1/11.—Rappahannock Ditto, from 1/8 to 1/9.—Carolina Ditto, 1/8 1/2 to 1/9.

NAVAL OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries, Sloop Polly, J. Ellywood, from Philadelphia; Schooner Lottery, Z. Mann, Baltimore; Sloop Ant, J. C. Moran, Surinam.

Cleared Outwards, Brig Cesar, J. Atkinson, for Whitehaven; Schooner Polly, J. Green, St. Kitts; Sloop Illinois, Z. Story, L'Orient.

State of the Public Taxes, payable for the Year 1786, within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Act of Assembly for establishing a permanent Revenue, lays a Tax

On land of 30 s. on every 100 l. or 1 1/2 per cent. ad valorem.	£. s. d.
On all slaves of both sexes, unless exempted from taxation by the County Court, the sum of	0 10 0
On every free male citizen above the age of 21 years, except those who through age or infirmity are also exempted by the County Courts,	0 10 0
On every horse, mare, colt, or mule, except covering horses,	0 2 0
On every covering horse, the price such horse covers at the season,	0 0 3
On cattle of all ages,	0 0 3
On all riding carriages, per wheel,	0 6 0
On every billiard table,	15 0 0
On every ordinary licence,	6 0 0

By an act of the General Assembly passed at the session of October, 1785, the collection of the above taxes was directed to take place on the 1st day of November next; differrable on the 1st of January, 1787, and to be paid into the Treasury by the several Sheriffs and Collectors on the 1st of April following. The following will discharge the REVENUE TAX for 1786.

Note.—Specie, Auditors Warrants for Interest on Military Certificates, Auditors Warrants for Interest on Loan-Office Certificates of this State, Civil List Warrants, and Warrants granted for payment of Tobacco borrowed for the use of the Commonwealth, under the resolution of the May session, in the year 1780, may be paid to the Sheriffs, or other Collectors, in discharge of any of the public taxes whatsoever, due for the year 1786. Every person chargeable with the Revenue Taxes for 1786, may pay one-third part thereof in Certificates granted by any Commissioner of Continental Loans, in any of the United States, for the interest due upon Loan-Office Certificates, or upon other Certificates of the liquidated debts of the United States. One-tenth or two shillings in the pound of the Land tax due for the year 1786, may be paid in bills of Credit emitted agreeable to the resolution of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780.

Note also.—That Auditors Warrants drawn on the under mentioned funds will be received at the Treasury in discharge of the Revenue Taxes of 1786, except the taxes on land and slaves, viz.

Warrants to Pensioners.

Warrants on the Contingent Fund.

Warrants for payment of money lent the public on requisition of the General Assembly, in May, 1780, or of Governor Jefferson.

Warrants for interest, at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, for slaves executed.

Warrants to Venire-men and Witnesses attending criminal prosecutions.

Warrants to apprehenders of horse stealers.

Over and above the aforesaid taxes are to be collected the following, differrable for the 31st of January, 1787, pursuant to an act of Assembly for calling in and redeeming certain Certificates,

On land, 20 s. on every 100 l. or one per cent. ad valorem.	£. s. d.
On every free male citizen, above the age of 21 years, and on every slave above 16 years, except such as may through age or infirmity be exempted by the County Courts, each	0 10 0
On every horse, mare, colt, and mule, each	0 2 0
On cattle of all ages,	0 0 3
On all riding carriages, per wheel,	0 5 0
On every billiard table,	15 0 0
On every ordinary licence,	4 0 0

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The following will discharge the **CERTIFICATE TAX** for 1786.

The Certificate tax may be discharged either in Specie, Military Certificates, Militia Certificates, Treasury Tobacco Notes, which were made payable to enlisted soldiers at 20s per hundred, or any Specie Warrants whatsoever.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury-Office, July 10, 1786.

As government has appointed me to superintend into the Treasury of the above recited taxes, it becomes necessary to inform the public, and all Sheriffs and Collectors in particular, that I shall strictly adhere to what the laws make my duty in proceeding against delinquents, so that no indulgence can possibly be expected unless it is obtained from superior authority. I must particularly request those gentlemen who are appointed Commissioners of the land tax, the Justices appointed to receive the lists of taxable property, and the Clerks of the several County Courts, to be punctual in making the returns directed by law, as on failure thereof, proceedings will be had against every delinquent, for the recovery of the fines to which such failure may subject them. I flatter myself however, that a consideration of the importance that a steady discharge of duty, in public servants, especially those concerned in the collection of the Revenue, is to government, it will be an inducement more weighty with the gentlemen, now addressed, than any apprehension of the recovery of fines—consequently a compliance on their part will ensue, and excuse me from executing those very disagreeable branches of my business.

L. WOOD, Jun, Sol.

Richmond, Solicitor's Office,
July 6, 1786.

George-Town, July 22, 1786.

Messrs. RICHARDS and COMPANY,

IF any men of sense have been at the pains to understand the dispute between Messrs. W. B. and N. and F. and S. I shall, I know, incur their censure for again obtruding myself before the public:—They will say, that my victory before was sufficiently complete, and that there could not be the least necessity for the present address: And all such men will know, without my telling them, that my last publication *did not*, though Messrs. W. B. and N. aver it *did*, contain any thing so daring, as a disavowal of my letter to them of the 18th of October, 1785.—But reputation is very dear to me, and I cannot, however men of sense may blame me for taking any farther notice of the productions of Messrs. W. B. and N. suffer myself to be fished out of a thing which I prize so much;—I had rather incur the imputation of an overweening fondness for scribbling, than that one honest man should believe I had merited the epithets which have been so liberally, and so judiciously applied to me—and I cannot help thinking it right to make use of so good an opportunity as now presents itself, to convince those who do not read with attention, as well as those who do—the man of ignorance, as well as the man of understanding, that I have not been so unfair, and so desperate, as those gentlemen, in their address to the public, have been so “ungentle” as to represent me, and to affect, but only to affect to think me; for they have too much sense, to have been sincere in their misconception of a matter so very plain, that no person who could read English could misunderstand it—much less could Messrs. W. B. and N. who not only read, but write in a way so masterly.—Their mistake therefore, like a great many of their former mistakes, must have been wilful.—In this instance, however, they presumed too much upon the indifference of the public, as to our controversy, and too much upon my future forbearance.—They trusted, that by roundly asserting (a science they well understand) they should induce many to believe, without the trouble of examining; and if they accomplished no more, that they should at least make me a sharer in the disgrace I had brought upon them, by exhibiting after sufficient provocation, their conduct in such lights, as it deserved to appear in,—but they are very justly entitled to the whole reward of their own acts, and I will not rob them of an atom of it;—or, perhaps they imagined if they could gull, no matter how, any part of the community into a belief, that they had detected me in a rash, or an uncandid assertion, it might destroy in some degree, the force of all my former proofs against them.—Whether some, or the whole of these, or whether any other equally generous and laudable motives, gave birth to their address of the first instant, published in your last paper, it shall be my care, that so decent, so modest, so manly, so gentlemanly an attempt to take the unwary in, shall meet with all its merited success.

The single point now between us, for I disdain to reply to scurrillity—it hurts not me, is this—whether I did, or did not, in my last publication, disavow my letter of the 18th of October, 1785.—Messrs. W. B. and N. roundly assert that I did—I, as positively deny it.—Let the public once more judge between us.—Here follows every word I used in my last, respecting that letter.

“Your last quotation of my letter of the 18th of October, her, may possibly be a fair one, but I would leave it to the most partial of your friends whether I ought to take it for granted—I strongly suspect the candor of the quotation in question—Your former quotation of the same letter was not a fair one,—I convicted you of an unfair quotation in another instance, and of many unfair attempts to mislead the public judgment—I told you I had no copy of this letter—You should have lodged it with the Printers; this you have not done.—But admitting the quotation to be a fair one, how does it follow that I am involved in a labyrinth of difficulty and contradiction?—The man who takes truth for his guide, need not apprehend any such disagreeable entanglements.”

This is every syllable entered in my reply respecting the letter which has been so much the subject of discussion, as any one may see, who will read it—but this was enough to tempt Messrs. W. B. and N. to assert, with their usual frankness, candor, and discretion, that, “Mr. Stoddert in his reply has been so daring as to disavow his letter of the 18th of October, 1785.”—Let me once more call upon the most partial, the most prejudiced, of all the friends of Messrs. W. B. and N. to determine, how far they deserve the public confidence—and whether my reply contained any thing that could possibly be tortured into what they averred, it did contain (i. e.) a disavowal of my letter of the 18th of October, 1785.—Whether it contained any thing more than very strong doubts of the fairness of their quotation—and whether those doubts were couched in stronger terms than they ought to have been, considering the reasons I had for doubting—one of them no less than the gentlemen's having before been guilty of an unfair quotation of this very letter—and another, my having before detected them in an unfair quotation of another letter.

Having thus palpably convicted them of so gross an infringement of those laws, which notwithstanding the respectable authority of their example to the contrary, it is still my opinion, every gentleman ought to prescribe for the government of his own conduct—and in a manner so glaring, that “he who runs may read,” and no man can doubt, or misunderstand, if he would; I can never hereafter think it necessary to enter into any farther public altercation with Messrs. W. B. and N. either by writing to, or at them.—Possibly my great anxiety for their fame, may induce me to perpetuate it, by having all the letters which have appeared in your papers, republished, without a single comment, under the dignified title, of a pamphlet—in which case, any future publication of theirs, shall be most faithfully inserted.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
BEN. STODDERT.

THE ALEXANDRIA JOCKY CLUB RACES, will commence on Tuesday the Third of October next.
Alexandria, July 27, 1786.

Crocketts and Harris,

Have just imported in the ship America, Captain John Schroder, from Bremen,
A QUANTITY OF TICKLENBURGS and OSNABURGS, of different qualities, which they will sell cheap for cash.
Baltimore, July 24, 1786.

ALL those who have any demands against the partnership of Messieurs RANDLE MITCHELL and SON, Merchants, in this town, are desired to bring them in, properly attested before the 15th of October next; and those indebted to them are requested to come and pay off their respective balances to the Subscribers, otherwise they may expect that suits will be brought for any sums that shall remain unpaid at the above mentioned time.

WILLIAM WEST,
JOSIAH DONALDSON, } Assignees,
WILLIAM HERBERT, }

Alexandria, July 27, 1786.

 **STRAYED** or stolen out of the pasture of Mr. Charles Alexander, near this town, on the 11th instant, a BAY MARE, about 6 years old, 16 hands high, black mane and tail, a star in her forehead, trots, paces and gallops, shod all round, and has a short switch tail, but no perceivable brand.—A reward of ONE GUINEA will be given for the mare alone, and THREE GUINEAS for the mare and thief, if stolen, by

WILLIAM WARD.

Alexandria, July 27, 1786.

FIFTEEN PENCE REWARD.

RAN away on the second instant, an apprentice BOY, named JOHN SHULS, commonly known by the name of JOHN MONGOLD, about 17 or 18 years of age, by trade a blacksmith.—Any person that will secure the said apprentice and bring him home to his master, shall have the above reward.
BERNARD VANDEREN.

London County, July 10, 1786.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next, will be sold at the Vendue Store, opposite Col. Hoob's dwelling-house,

A Variety of Merchandise as usual.

Also will be sold to-morrow, for life, a NEGRO MAN, 39 years of age, a Sawyer and Carpenter by trade, property warranted.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

July 27, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A LEASE in Ravensworth TRACT of LAND, containing 200 acres, for three lives, at the rent of 6 lb. of tobacco per acre; also, all the stock of cattle, hogs, sheep, and crop of corn and tobacco, now growing on said plantation, together or singular.—There are on the premises, a good apple and peach orchard, and there may be made at least 40 acres of good meadow land, about 20 acres are already cleared, 10 of which are now in timothy grass, the remaining part uncleared, well timbered and watered.—Said plantation lies on the waters of Accotink-Run, Fairfax County, within 12 miles of Alexandria, Colchester and George-Town.—Any person wanting to purchase, may know the terms by applying to JARVIS HAMMOND, living on said plantation.

July 22, 1786.

PHILADELPHIA PACKET.

 **THE** Sloop CHARMING POLLY, John Ellwood, Master, will ply constantly as a Packet between Philadelphia and Alexandria.—She has good accommodations for passengers, and will sail the 30th instant.—For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or

JONATHAN SWIFT and CO.

Alexandria, July 27, 1786.

LOST this forenoon, a large AGATE SEAL with a watch key and part of a chain.—Any person who has found the same, and will leave it at the Printing-Office or with the Subscriber, shall receive a generous reward.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

Alexandria, July 21, 1786.

ALEXANDRIA COFFEE-HOUSE.
THAT large and convenient HOUSE lately kept by Mr. Henry Lyles, deceased, with stables &c. complete, to be rented for the remainder of the decedent's lease, which expires the 7th of October next. A person well qualified will meet with great encouragement by opening the house and stables and being properly prepared before the races, when an uncommon number of company is expected. The great demand for rooms and stables, and the great prices paid on these public occasions, no doubt will produce an early application. The terms will be very moderate.—Likewise to be rented for 16 years, a LOT in a public part of the town with a bake-house and other buildings thereon.—Apply to

WILLIAM LYLES, or
JAMES HENDRICKS.

Alexandria, July 27, 1786.

BY PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at the Vendue-Store in Alexandria, on the 11th and 12th days of August next, for the benefit of the creditors at large, a general assortment of **MERCHANDISE**, being the whole of the store of Randle Mitchell and Son, consisting of the following articles:

DURANTS, Tammies, Calamancoes, Camelots, Shalloons, Checks, Striped Hollands, Bed-Tickings, Printed and Check Handkerchiefs, Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs, Pen, Pocket and Table Knives, Striped Linens, Furniture Cottons, Fustians, Printed Linens, Calicoes, Cottons, Chintzes, Duroys, Sagathees, Marseilles Quilting, broad and narrow Demities, White Drillings, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Muslins, Humhams, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Cambricks, Lawns, Satins, Persians, Sadlery, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Broadcloths, Coatings, Forest-Cloths, Duffels, Naps, Cassimers, Mens' and Womens' and Childrens' Stockings, Striped Linseys, Swanskins, Negro Cottons, Serges, Flannels, Rugs, Blankets, Corduroys, Gown Patterns, Gauzes, Tablecloths, Osnaburgs, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, &c. &c. &c.
P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, July 27, 1786.

TO BE CHARTERED.

THE schooner INDEPENDENCE, Benjamin T. Stoops, Master, of between 40 and 50 tons burthen, almost new, now lying near Capt. Conway's Wharf.—Apply at the Printing-Office, or the Captain on board.

Alexandria, July 27, 1786.

POETRY.

FEMALE COURTSHIP.

"TWO or three looks when your swain wants a kiss,
Two or three noes when he bids you say yes;
Two or three smiles when you utter the no,
Two or three frowns if he offers to go;
Two or three speeches, like ah! go away,
Two or three times you must hold him to stay;
Two or three laughs when astray for small chat,
Two or three tears, tho' you can't tell for what;
Two or three letters when vows are begun,
Two or three quarrels before you are done;
Two or three meetings to walk here and there,
Two or three nights to the Playhouse repair;
Two or three dances to make you jocose,
Two or three hours in a corner sit close;
Two or three starts when he bids you elope,
Two or three glances to intimate hope;
Two or three pauses before you are won,
Two or three swoonings to let him press on;
Two or three sighs when you've wasted your tears,
Two or three hems when the Chaplain appears;
Two or three squeezes when the hand's giv'n away,
Two or three coughs when you come to obey;
Two or three curtseys when marriage is over,
Two or three honeys—discouraging your lover;
Two or three steps tow'rd the bed-chamber run,
Two or three kisses tho' ask'd but for one;
Two or three lasses may have by these rhymes,
Two or three little ones—two or three times."

James Craik and Company,

Have just received
A FRESH supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES,
which they will dispose of, at their store near
the corner of Fairfax and King streets, upon the
lowest terms for cash or country produce.
Alexandria, July 13, 1786.

FOR LONDON,

THE ship CHARLOTTE, Capt.
William Lambert, now lying at
this port and will sail in all July, will take
in 250 hogheads of tobacco on liberty.
The Charlotte is a fine new British built vessel,
with a Mediterranean pass, and sails well.—For
freight or passage, apply to Capt. Lambert, or
WILLIAM HUNTER, jun.
Alexandria, July 13, 1786.

A few trunks of 5-4 wide CALICOES for
sale, for cash or tobacco.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 470 acres,
lying in Prince-William County, on the head
of Slaty-Run and the Walnut-Branch, about 20
miles from Dumfries, and has been settled only ten
years; about 100 acres cleared and under very good
fencing, about 15 acres in timothy grass, equal if not
superior to any in this part of the country, and about
30 acres more might be easily reclaimed for the same
purpose, with a dwelling-house 20 by 28 feet, three
rooms on the lower floor and two above, a good
stone chimney with three fire places, two below and
one above; also, some out-houses, and a good well
very convenient to the houses, and the whole well
calculated for farming.—Any person inclining to
purchase, may know the terms by applying to the
Subscriber living on the premises,
July 10, 1786. HUGH BRENT.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the Potomack Com-
pany, the two following indentured Irish servant
men, viz. FRANCIS MURRAY, 25 years of age, 5
feet 5½ inches high, well made, smooth faced, brown
hair, most of which is cut off or much disfigured, his
eye-brows have lately been shaven, and he had on
when he went off an iron collar; it is but a few days
since he was brought home after running away.—
WILLIAM McCARTY, about 30 years of age, 5
feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, pock-marked,
black hair, and large heavy eye-brows; he went off
with a blue coat and black waistcoat and breeches.—
It is supposed they have joined and gone with Daniel
Cronean and his wife. Cronean is 25 years of age, 5
feet 7 inches high, well made, has a small mouth,
dark hair, pock-marked, speaks short and quick.
He has run away about two weeks, and is described
in a former advertisement.—They have a variety of
clothing.—TEN DOLLARS will be given for each,
if taken within five miles of home, or the above re-
ward if taken and secured at a greater distance, and
reasonable charges if brought home.

JAMES RUMSEY.
Great-Falls of Potomack, July 10, 1786.

To be disposed of for ready-money, tobacco, or
wheat,

THE remains on hand of an assorted store, con-
sisting of superfine broad, narrow and fancy
cloths, coarse wollens, hats, mens', womens' and
childrens' thread and yarn hose, blue duffels, fear-
noughts, winter coatings, rugs, blankets, and a num-
ber of other articles. Also (if not disposed of in the
mean time by private sale) an assortment of ship
chandlery, very suitable for a store on the wharf.—
Any person inclined to take the whole shall have
them at the sterling cost and charges.—Apply to
BENJAMIN BOWDON, at Mrs. Kirk's.
Alexandria, July 13, 1786.

To be let, from one to eight years,
A CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE, 30
feet front on Fairfax-street, with four rooms
on the lower floor, well finished, and a kitchen,
meat-house and a large garden in good order; also
to be let, a SMITH'S SHOP with two forges and
tools complete for both; also, one back BUILDING
30 by 18 feet, which may be finished either for a
dwelling-house or shop at the expense of the owner.
—For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM
WARD, ROGER CHEW, or ELIZABETH
COOPER on the premises.
Alexandria, July 13, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO unimproved LOTS and a SLIP of LAND
lying in the town of Tappahannock, common-
ly called Hobbs's-Hole; the said lots and slip of land
are well situated, being water lots and lying on the
main street in the said town.—Any person inclining
to purchase may be shown the premises by applying
to Mr. JOHN CORRY living in the said town,
and the terms may be known by application being
made to the Subscriber, living near Calton's Ferry,
Stafford County.—Tobacco, cash or military cer-
tificates drawing interest, will be received in payment,
or bond with approved security.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

July 9, 1786.

THE TRUSTEES of the Winchester Latin,
Greek and English Schools, having in pur-
suance of their advertisement elected Mr. Armstrong
and Mr. Potter, two gentlemen of character and
abilities, to take charge of the institution, do hereby
give notice, that the Schools will be opened on
Monday the 10th of July next. The price of tuition
will be four guineas per annum, to be paid quarterly
in advance. The climate is healthful, the country
plentiful and the town growing.—Parents may there-
fore procure board for their children on reasonable
terms.—Care and attention will be paid, not only
by the Tutors but also by the Trustees, to the morals
and instruction of the youth. And there being
Clergymen of the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Lu-
theran Churches, who officiate regularly in this
place, they will have an opportunity of attending
divine service every Sunday.

JOHN SMITH,
ROBERT MACKY,
ALEXANDER BELMAIN,
RAWLEIGH COLSTON,
JOSEPH HOLMES,
J. H. NORTON,
PHILIP BUSH,
Winchester, June 15, 1786.

To be LET and entered upon the first of August
next,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE and
STORE, opposite Messrs. Porter and Ingra-
ham's store, on Fairfax-street, with two rooms on
the first and four on the second floor, and two dry
cellars.—For further particulars inquire of the Sub-
scriber.

JAMES WOODWARD.

Alexandria, July 20, 1786.

RAN away from the Subscriber living at Dodem
in Ann-Arundel County, about four or five
miles from Queen-Anne and two miles and a half
from South-River Church, on the 17th of March
last, a dark Mulatto man, named TONY, 35 years
of age, a stout thick fellow about 5 feet 4 inches high,
by trade a sawyer: He had on when he went away,
a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of
country made shoes and stockings; he probably may
pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now
looking out for work, but no such permission is
granted him.—He was seen in Alexandria the week
before Easter, and then his clothes appeared to be
dyed of a dark colour, and he had on in addition
to those described, a blue under jacket.—He had
probably hired himself at some fishing landing and
may yet continue in the same person's service.—
Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive
EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges
if brought home from a distance.
July 8, 1786. WILLIAM STEUART.

POOR-HOUSE in Fairfax District, June 15, 1786.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the OVER-
SEERS of the Poor in the district of Fairfax
Parish, that they have provided a house and planta-
tion for the reception of such poor and disabled per-
sons as are legally entitled to aid and support from
the County; and for the restraining and employment
of all vagrant and disorderly persons found within the
district; that therefore in future no claim of what
naturesoever made on the Overseers of the Poor, for
and on account of any poor person, will be paid or
attended to, unless the same be incurred by special
agreement with the Overseers of the Poor, or some
one of them. And whereas, in consequence either
of inattention or too great a degree of clemency in
the Officers of the Police, the town of Alexandria
hath of late become the resort of rogues and vaga-
bonds from every quarter, to the great nuisance of
the inhabitants, the Overseers of the Poor are deter-
mined to exert every power vested in them by law,
to correct and repress so great an evil; they will
cause to be taken up and compelled to work, all
vagrant persons found begging, or loitering about
and not betaking themselves to honest employment,
who therefore are likely to become burdensome to
the public, from not having wherewithal to maintain
themselves.—And to repress a practice as inhuman
as it is injurious that has prevailed much for some
time past; in case any ferryman, master of vessel or
other person, presume to bring into this district any
person sick or disabled, so as to be burdensome to the
public, the Overseers of the Poor will assuredly take
the earliest opportunity to prosecute such ferryman,
&c. for the damages and penalties inflicted by the
laws of this State for such offence; and if any house-
keeper employ, or entertain in his or her house, any
poor person without giving notice thereof to one of
the Overseers of the Poor within a month after the
arrival of such poor person, such housekeeper will
be prosecuted in like manner for a penalty of £.5,
inflicted by law for so doing: And such poor person
forthwith sent on to his or her proper home.—After
this particular warning, it is hoped no one will think
himself aggrieved, who, for misconduct or inattention
to what the law requires, shall become subject to any
of the penalties thereof, as above notified.

JAMES WREN,
ROBERT T. HOOE, } Overseers of
WILLIAM BROWN, } the Poor.



ELOPED from Dr. RICHARD
SMITH, near Queen-Anne,
Prince-George's County, during the
Whitsund holidays, FRANK, a
young Negro fellow, about 20 years
of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of
a yellow complexion, and likely; he carried with
him a dark coloured coat, a large felt hat which he
wears in the buckish taste, and had on when he went
off a pair of crocus trousers, an osnaburg shirt, and
old shoes.—Any person that takes him up and brings
him to his master, shall receive TEN DOLLARS
for their trouble.

RICHARD SMITH.

July 20, 1786.

Fairfax County, ff.

WHEREAS Michael Grotter, Gaoler of the
County aforesaid, this day came before me
Robert T. Hooe, one of the Justices for the County
aforesaid, and made oath upon the Holy Evangelists
of Almighty God, that in the night of the 9th instant,
a certain ROBERT MEAGHAN, an Irish indentured
servant belonging to the Potomack Company, com-
mitted for robbing, and ordered to the General Court
for farther trial. When committed he had on a deep
blue cloth coat with yellow buttons, his other dres
not remembered, is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6
inches high, fair complexion, and short dark brown
hair; also, ANDREW KEATING, committed as
a rioter and at the suit of a certain Mary Frawd; he
is about 30 years of age, his dress unknown, has the
mark of a bite on his cheek, and has short black hair
and beard.—Broke the gaol aforesaid and made their
escape, and are now going at large.—These are there-
fore in the name of the Commonwealth to require
all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables and Head-
boroughs, within this Commonwealth, and every of
them in their respective counties, cities, towns and
precincts, to seize and retake the said prisoners, to
escape and going at large as aforesaid, and being so
retaken, forthwith to commit to the prison where
such prisoners are usually kept, in the County where
such retaking shall be, until discharged by due course
of law.—Given under my hand and seal this 10th
day of July, 1786.

ROBERT T. HOOE. (L. S.)

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with Care and Expedition.